# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

MASONIC. The Financial Condition of the Order in the State. From the abstract of the proceedings of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania, A. Y. M., for the year 1870, just published, we take the following extract, showing the financial condition of the

order in this State during the year: -ASSETS. Hall en Chesnut street......\$350,000-00 Lot on Broad street ........ 153,465-85 Cost of building New Temple

Anon 41 1.0	thus far 466,148-41		
36,034 3	Building Fund		
8,425 °0 56,991 °7	Grand Lodge Charity Fund		
03,001.0	Guard Trust Fund		
9,781.1	Cash on hand		

\$1,129,156-28 LIABILITIES. New Masonic Loan......\$514,325-00 Due to Lodges..... \$514,407-29 \$614,748-99 576,020 65 Assets over liabilities in 1870. \$38,728 34 514,325 00 Showing a gain during past year of ..... Amount Loan in report Dec., 1870... 348,200.00

### Increase in amount of Loan..... \$166,125.00 DAS FRIEDENFEST.

The Services To-day and To-morrow-The Route Finally Fixed-More Par-

This morning, in a number of synagogues, the Peace Festival was commeaced with appropriate religious exercises. At Roder Sholem, at Broad and Mount Vernon streets, Dr. M. Jastr w delivered a discourse in German, and at the Synagogue of Beth Israel, in a similar service, Rev. C. Thalmann

officiated.

To-morrow morning services appropriate to the occasion will take place in the Evangelical Lutheran Church, Franklin street, near Vine, Rev. Dr. Mann; in St. John's Lutheran Church, Fifteenth street, near Poplar, Rev. H. Spaeth; in St. Michael's Lutheran Church, Frankford, near York; St. Paul's, at St. John and Brown streets; St. Jacob's, Thirteenth street, near Columbia avenue; Reformed Ton's Sixth street, near Girard avenue; Empanyel teenth street, near Columbia avenue; Reformed Zion's, Sixth street, near Girard avenue; Emanuel Reformed, Thirty-eighth and Story streets; St. Paul's Reformed, at Seventeenth and Fitzwater streets; Methodist Church, Twelfth street and Girard avenue; Synagogue of Keneseth Israel, Sixth street near Brown; Evangelical Lutheran, Fourth and Carpenter streets; and in the Otter Street Church, near Frankford road.

near Frankford road.

The route of the great parade for Monday is finally fixed as follows:—Down Broad to Chesnut; Chesnut to Fourth; Fourth to Christian; Christian to Third; Third to Arch; Arch to Fifth; Fifth to Green; Green to Fourth; Fourth to Callowhill; Callowhill to Third; Third to Girard avenue; Girard avenue to Franklin street; Franklin street to Vine; Vines to Broad, Broad to Pann Squares. Vine to Broad; Broad to Penn Squares

"THE FOUR QUARTERS"—The second number of The Four Quarters, the new Democratic weekly edited by Mr. J. Trainor King, confirms the favorable impression made by the first. The typographical appearance of the paper is unusually handsome, while the literary attractions presented in its pages are varied and entertaining. Under the head of "Sketches of Prominent Democrats" is a portrait and biography of Hon. Richard T. Merrick, of Washington, D. C., and on the same page with this we find an excellent resume of the treaty just determined upon by the Joint High Commission, and a number of other readable articles. The editorial discussions of current topics are able, and The Four number of other readable articles. The editorial discussions of current topics are able, and The Four Quarters will undoubtedly be a valuable addition to the Democratic papers of Philadelphia. For general readers a number of short stories, sketches, and poems, many of them original, or translated expressly for The Four Quarters, are given, which will make the paper a welsome visitor to family circles. We are particularly pleased with a very pretty sketch entitled "Sarah," in the current number, which has been translated from the French by Mrs. Martha Lafitte Johnson, a lady favorably known as a graceful original writer as well as a translator. "The Maid of Soleure" is another entertaining story, and in addition to these there is a great variety of pleces on all manner of subjects, which help to make up a lively and readable sheet. The two numbers of The Four Quarters that have been issued in dicate that its conductors have energy and ability, and we wish it every success in the future. and we wish it every success in the future.

A NEW UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—The congregation of the Second Universalist Church, formerly located on Eighth street, near Noble, have ordered the construction of a new house of worship on Master, above Sixteenth street, and the plans having been prepared, it is expected ground will be broken in a week or two. The materials of the structure are to be Ohlo and brown stone. It will be 4s feet in breadth and 85 feet in depth, with a recess on the south end for the platform, pulpit, and organ of ten feet additional. The front will have a tower at the northeast corner, forming an entrance for the galnortheast corner, forming an entrance for the gal-lery, Sunday-school, and lecture-room.

The main audience-room will be on the first floor,

and will seat comfortably 500 persons. On each side of the four entrance vestibule will be infant school and Loie class-rooms, connected with the main church by sash partitions. Over the vestibule will be the gallery, 30 by 44 feet, forming a pleasant Sunday-school and lecture-room, capable of seating 280 children. On each side of the entrance to the which can be used for Bible class or committee-rooms. The finishing of the interior is to be of wal-nut, with frescoed wails and cellings. The entire cost of the edifice when complete, exclusive of the ground, is estimated at about \$30,000.

ICE FOB THE PARADE.—Arrangements having been made with the Knickerbocker Ice Company to furnish ice gratuitonsly to those participating in the German Peace Celebration, notice is hereby given to water-carriers that the company's wagons will be stationed at the following points:—Broad street and Columbia avenue: Broad street and Girard avenue: Broad and Spring Garden streets: Broad and Vine streets; Broad and Arch streets; Broad and Ches nut streets; Eleventh and Chesnut streets; Seventi and Chesnut streest; Fourth and Chesnut streets Fourth and South streets; Fourth and Christian streets; Third and South streets; Third and Ches-nut streets; Third and Arch streets; Fifth and Race streets; Fifth and Green streets; Third and Brown streets; Third street and Girard avenue; Franklin and Poplar streets; and Franklin and Vine streets.

MUSIC IN THE PARK.—The afternoon concerts in Fairmount Park will be resumed this summer. The first entertainment will take place on next Tuesday afternoon at Lemon Hill. The orchestra, under the direction of Professor Theobald Hermann has been increased to twenty pieces, and many new choice selections have been added to the extensive repertoire. During the summer months the concerts will take place on Tuesday and Saturday of each week at Lemon Hill, and on Thursdays at Belmont, in the West Park. Arrangements are in progress to have music at the children's play ground in the West

BADLY BEATEN.—A colored man named James Easely, of Wilmington, Delaware, was badly beaten by seven of his fellow hod-carriers on Columbia avenue, above Sixteenth, last evening. They were all at work on a building there, and his colaborers became jealous of and beat him. Reserve Officer Mullen with a squad of officers arrested the negroes, and brought them before Alderman Kerr, who held them each in \$500 ball. Their names are Allen Brown, George Wilson, John Davis, Francis Thompson, Solomon Bush, Peter Berrard, and Thomas Clark.

THIEVES AND A RECEIVER,—Thomas Deasely and James Wireman were before Alderman Allison yesterday afternoon for the their of lead pipe from a house at Seventh and Master. In a conversation with the police lieutepant they stated that Edward Harkins, a junk dealer at No. 730 Master street, had bought a floor of carpet, which had been stolen. Harkins was accordingly placed under arrest, and the entire party were committed for a further hear-

DISORDERLY HOUSE.—The proprietress of a house of ill-repute will be at the geentral Station hearings this afternoon on the charge of keeping a disordering this afternoon on the charge of keeping a disorderly house, and herboring against the wishes of her parents a yeung white girl, named Margaret McDermott, who ras away from home. The house of the defendant is at No. 214 Currant alley, and is filled with colored females. Miss Margaret was the only white spot (!) about the establishment.

DESERTED HER CHILD.—A few days ago an infaut was left in the possession of a Mrs. Haggerty, living on Market street, above Twenty-third, by a woman who requested her to keep the child until she returned. The strange woman did not return, how-ever, and the baby is now in the Almshouse.

Young Thier.—A boy, fourteen years of age, amed John O'Connor, is under bonds for a bearing, named John O'Connor, is under John 10 a stealing when his accomplice is captured, for stealing cash from the drawer of a store of R. Boothnot, baker, No. 2542 Gray's Ferry road, yesterday.

STOLE & COAT.-Alderman Toland has sent to jat B. F. Perkins, who was arrested by Sergeant Don-nelly for stealing a coat from a house in Mechanic street, above Culvert.

SNEAR THIEF.—A thief yesterday afternoon sto'e two cents from the entry of Mr. McBride's residence, No. 1117 Walnut street,

### THE COAL TRADE.

The Resumption Becoming General -The Consequences of the Suspension-The Good Effect of the Lock-up by the Companies-The Complete Tonnage for the Week, Etc.

Week, Etc.

Resumption in all the coal regions is now fast becoming a fixed fact. In Schnylkill work will be generally resumed on next Monday. The independent collieries of the Wyoming region are also preparing to resume, and in the regions of Columbia and Northumberland counties special agreements have been made. The mines of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, according to the latest despatches, will also resume on Monday.

This resumption is much more speedy than what was expected a week age, and least of all was it thought that Schuylkill would lend the way. But hunger, the want of the necessaries of life, and other troubles which the miners have wilfully brought upon themselves, were the great power. The Schuylkill region resumes by submitting to arbitration on the question of wages, and this it could have done long ago if the men had minded the teachings of their own good common sense instead of the mercenary advice of the interested leaders.

The few portions of the coal fields still in idleness

The few portions of the coal fields still in idleness will not long remain in that condition, now that the majority have determined to yield, and in a few days time we will probably see every mine in full operation. This is a cause for great congratulation not only to the miners but to all concerned.

After the great suffering which the miners have gone through with voluntarily, without having gained a single advantage thereby, it is hoped that a severe but healthy lesson has been learned by them, which will prevent a recurrence of another great strike with all its disastrous consequences. When another suspension is proposed, the miners should think well what it means before they vote in lavor of it, and listen to reason. It is hoped that they will see, what has been plainly seen by everybody else heretofore, that for their own best interests it is better to settle difficulties in any other way possible than to resort to a general suspension, especially when it is likely to be of so great a duration as this when it is likely to be of so great a duration as this

one has been.

The miners have had to bear much themselves The miners have had to bear much themselves by reason of the enforced idleness, but they have had but little sympathy, because they were so manifestly unjust, because they ill-treated all who had dealings with them, and because all the suffering that they were obliged to bear they brought upon themselves of their own free will. A spirit of sympathy was raised for a scort time in New York, because New York is a desperate enemy of the coal com-panies, and the miners were fighting the companies. But when it was found what demands were made, But when it was found what demands were made, when the New York public became better acquainted with the kind of men they had to deal with, this sympathy soon died out, and the miners were deservedly left to fight the battle themselves. The securing of the hearty liliwill of everybody towards the miners is not one of the least evils which that class have brought upon themselves by their late actions, in addition to the impoverishment of themselves and families which they have so well accomplished, and they will feel the effects of this their own action for a long time to come. The reputation they have gained will hang to them, and every little action and deed that is done, whether right or wrong, will be interpreted according to this reputation. It will take a long course of good deeds and behavior to obliterate the remembrance of the unreasonable course of the niners in the late troubles.

But the miners have not been the only sufferers The miners' dependants—the laborers, etc.—many of whom were opposed to a suspension, were kept in a state of idleness and want by the miners' action. Many merchants in the coal regions have been commercially ruined, and the coal regions themselves have been put in such a state of lawlessness and disorder that life has been in jeopardy, and as a result of this lawless state, the human passions have been roused to such an extent that in and as a result of this lawless state, the human passions have been roused to such an extent that in some cases blood has been shed and even lives lost. To all these evils, another might have resulted to the poor of our cities, by reason of the scarcity of coal, had not a merciful Providence sent mild weather, and enabled those who would otherwise have suffered severely to do without artificial warmth to a great extent. This scarcity, had it been felt, the miners would have been directly responsible for, notwithstanding the action of the carrying companies. For the miners stopped work in the first place that this scarcity might be felt for their own advantage, which it would have been had not the companier stepped in and taken the risk and blame of the evil upon their own shoulders, for at least more humane ends.

more humane ends.

The loss to capital has been immense, and this should also be taken into account as one of the evils, though poor people are apt to think that this is of no account, because the rich are so much the more bors. But if one member suffers we all suffer with him. If the rich operators have been crippled to any extent by the suspension, to that extent are they the less able to afford remunerative with a result of the less able to afford remunerative. the less able to afford remunerative employment to the poor miners, and so again the action of the miners recoils upon themselves.

For this completion of the strike, satisfactory in

many respects, the consuming public is largely in-debted to the action of the companies, notwithstand-ing the apparent undesirableness of the combination. Had the companies taken any other might now have had a resumption of work with low prices, but we might also have been completely in the power of the miners, as of old, and be obliged to pay higher prices whenever they thought fit. The carrying companies and the operators are now more carrying companies and the operators are now more free to act for their own and our best interests than ever before in the history of the coal industry, and for this we should be grateful to the companies, at least to some extent. We hold, as we have held before, though the doctrine has been questioned and ancered at, that it is better to be in the clutches of a great power, however undesirable, which is gov-erned by educated men who know to some extent how to govern it, than to become a victim of a power most ignorantly and unwisely governed, as was that which the miners formerly held. In the lat-ter case it is impossible to loresee the danger and

guard against it, because it comes from ignorance or mere whim.

The power of the W. B. A. has been seriously injured by the strike, and it is hoped that the injury may never be repaired. Another trade union which has been more poorly managed and more diverted from its legitimate sphere cannot be found, and if this is the end of the trouble which it has occathis is the end of the trouble which it has occa-sioned we have gotten off remarkably easy. One thing is certain, that the members will never again trust so implicitly and so unanimously to the present leaders, and if others are elected, should the pre-sent ones ever be prevailed upon to present their bona fide resignations, we hope that at least some-what better ones will be put into their places. The following is the complete summary of the trede for the next week as reported for Pottswille

trade for the past week, as reported for Pottsville Miners' Journal of to-day:-

187		1871.		ING. A
WEEK.	TOTAL.	WEEK.	TOTAL.	DEC.
32,650 1,612 66,449 5,561 25,431 5,407 40,458 10,426 22,002	980,803 57,569 1,116,409 104,617 809,432 35,330 569,360 214,209 332,091	16,608 11,559 13,411 119 18,836 1,676	640, 427 81,507 458 218 85, 641 152,670 4,488	d329 54 23,80 d607,81 d 68,97 d 164,76 d 30,88 d818,56 d334,37
\$2,307 5,179 456 13,189 9,572	230,915 160,106 29,201 111,746 17,263	23	4,660 52,560 12,730	d452,02
7.111 2.751 2,256 6,695	100,947 21,987 6,708 76,180	14,225 2,246 3,636 6,252	208,399 20,956 34,759 58,897	103,353 14,94 32,75 d 17,28
369,489 88,591	4,495,422 1,762,418	88,591	1,762,418	mile
221,098 6,690 21,493 19,820	2,733,004 96,435 931,060 66,049	8,568 30,906 20,869	120,189 341,042 128,117	28,73/ 112,89 62,06
47,003 356,498 145,934	898,544 4,888,966 2,854,766	60,343 148,934	592,348 2,854,766	
	WEEE.  31,650 1,612 66,449 5,564 1,642 25,481 6,407 40,458 10,426 22,002 52,307 5,179 456 13,189 4,672 7,111 2,751 2,256 6,696 319,489 88,591 221,098 6,690 21,493 19,820 47,003 386,492	WEEK. TOTAL.  32,650 \$80,803 1,612 57,569 66,149 1,116,409 5,564 104,617 25,431 809,432 6,407 85,330 10,426 214,309 22,002 31,629 52,307 220,915 5,179 160,106 456 29,201 12,189 11,762,71 12,751 21,987 7,111 100,247 2,751 21,987 7,256 6,708 6,695 76,180 349,489 4,95,422 88,691 1,762,418 221,098 2,733,004 6,690 24,733,004 6,690 6,690 319,489 4,95,422 88,691 1,762,418 221,493 241,660 19,829 66,049 47,003 893,644 356,492 4,888,964	WEER. TOTAL. WEER.  31,650 980,803 16,608 1,612 57,569 11,559 66,449 1,116,409 13,411 5,561 104,617 18,896 6,407 35,330 1,676 40,458 598,360 10,426 214,249 22,002 332,981 387 16,29 52,307 220,915 5,179 160,106 22 456 28,291 13,186 111,746 9,572 17,263 7,111 100,247 14,225 4,567 17,263 7,111 100,247 14,225 6,696 76,180 6,252 30,9489 4,495,422 88,591 88,591 1,762,418 221,098 2,733,004 6,690 96,435 8,561 221,098 2,733,004 6,690 96,435 8,568 51,493 241,600 50,906 19,820 66,049 20,869 47,003 393,544 60,343 366,492 4,888,966 148,834	WEER.         TOTAL.         WEER.         TOTAL.           31,650         980,803         16,608         640,427           1,612         57,569         11,559         81,507           66,449         1,116,409         13,411         458,215           5,561         104,417         35,641         35,641           20,431         309,432         18,836         152,671           6,407         35,330         1,676         4,433           40,458         569,360         1,676         4,433           92,002         332,081         3,566         3,566           5,179         160,106         23         52,560           466         28,391         12,730         12,730           13,189         117,746         9,572         17,263           7,111         100,247         14,225         203,399           7,256         6,708         2,246         20,956           6,696         76,180         6,232         58,997           30,9489         4,495,422         68,591         1,762,418           221,098         2,733,004         6,690         25,435         8,568         123,189           21,982         <

The Journal also has the following:—
"The anthracite trade is now 2,783,934 tons behind last year. Last year we increased 1,716,490 tons over 1849. Had no suspension takes place, and the offer made by the coal operators and companies been accepted, the market this year would have taken from one and a half to two millions of tons increase at the low rates, which would have removed nearly all the surplus preduction from the market, so that another year's increase would have absorbed the whole increase at better prices. As it is there will be no increase of anthracite this year, and we may fall a little short of last year, and the whole increase will be made up from domestic and foreign bituminous coal, so that the anthracite trade will be in the same condition near year as regards its ability to everstook the market."

"From the best information we can glean, there is a transporting capacity equal to \$25,000 to \$60,000 tons a week, during the balance of the season. The whole supply of anthracite coal sout to market last year was \$15,382,487 tons. We have already sent 1,782,487 tons to market, and for the remainder of the season we can send at least 480,000 tons on an average up to December, which would about bring it up to the supply of last year. If prices should rule at about \$4.59 put on board at Failadelphia, and say \$5 at the shipping ports of New York, we think the market will take about last year's supply; but if they should, from any cause whatever, run above these prices on an average, we doubt very much whether the market would take within a half or three-fourths of a million of the quantity sent to market last year; and the balance would to made up entirely with bituminous coal, the increase of which is already from all sources, at loast 400,000 tons. It is therefore much better for all the interests to have a regular business with fair prices for the balance of the year, than a fluctuating business with higher rates and diminished consumption."

THE MORTALITY OF THE CITY.—The number of deaths in the city for the week ending at noon teday was 238, being a decrease of 3 from last week, and 87 less than those of the corresponding period of last year. Of these, 184 were adults; 104 were minors. 165 were born in the United Ftates, 5; were foreign, 13 were people of color, and 9 were from the country. Of this number, 59 died of consumption of the lungs; 18 of disease of the heart; 6 of maramms; 9 of old age; 3 of typhoid fever; 18 of convulsions; 2 of scarlet fever; 18 of inflammation of the lungs; 2 of congestion of the brain; and 12 of debility.

The deaths were divided as follows among the different wards:—

Wards. 
 First
 10 Sixteenth
 8

 Second
 8 Seventeenth
 10

 Third
 3 Eighteenth
 6
 Fourth. Fifth. Sixth. Twentieth. .... 4 Twenty-first.
15 Twenty-second......
9 Twenty-third..... Eleventh ..... Twelfth..... 4 Twenty-eighth. Thirteenth..... 

Total......208

Beautifully Decorated.—In all parts of the city people are now busily engaged in decorating their houses. Most conspicuous of all is the magnificent decoration of the German Democrat office. The idea, emblematically expressed, is that we henor the galiant men who fought for the right—fer "peace and union;" but that far more our homage is due to the idea of rational and free government and healthy social order; for a "union" based on the eternal principles of liberty and justice enunciated by Thomas Jefferson, whose "pen was mightler than the sword." It the press is mightest of all, for it propagates thoughts and thereby makes them the motive power of the nation. The above ideas are expressed by pictures in an ascending line, representing "Emperor William, crowned by the Angel of Peace," "Thomas Jefferson," and "The Press," above which rises the statue of its inventor, "Johannes Gutenberg." Three pictures in a horizontal line, of which that above "Emperor William" is again the central one, form the base of the pyramid of pictures, and they represent the principles and the result of the war—"Germania holding watch on the Rhine," conquering peace and beinging back "Union." The elcture of Emperor William above, the pictures of Bismarck, the Crown Prince and a Bavarian Curassier, on the right side, and of Moltke, Prince Frederick Carl, and "Fuseller Kutschke," on the left side, evergreens and the German and American colors, form the frame of the Kutschke," on the left side, evergreens and the German and American colors, form the frame of the whole decoration, which is crowned by American fiegs, national, State and city. This evening the building will be orilliantly illuminated.

OBITUARY.—A special meeting of the Commdrcial Exchange Association was held this morning, S. J. Comly presiding, to take action on the death of one of its members, H. N. Graham. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

lutions were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That the merchants of the Jommercial Exchange Association share in the universal regret felt at the death of N. Hicks Graham.

Resolved, That in this mouroful event we have lost an able associate and the community an intelligent, genial, and useful citizen.

Resolved, That the members here convened for the purpose of expressing their sorrow at the decease of their late associate will further manifest their regard by attending his funeral.

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed to condole with his family in their irreparable bereavement.

The following gentlemen were appointed on the committee:—William Brice, Ed. Siter, W. D. Marphy, B. B. Craycroft, D. N. Wetzler, Lafayette Baker, and E. Harper Jeffries.

STAFF OFFICERS,—Major George R. Maguire, who will command the Third Regiment and a number of veterans in the Peace Festival Parade on Monday next, has a nounced his staff to consist as follows:

—Colonel Martin Killacky, A. D. C.: Captain W. A. Hoyt, Adjutant; and Captain Andrew Riddell, A. D. C.

Indecent.—John Miller is under \$800 bonds by Alderman Allison for not conducting himself like a gentleman at Turner's lane and Montgomery avenue jesterday afternoon.

### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. BUNN SET FREE.

### He is Saved by a Technicality.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Paxson.

In the case of William M. Bunn, Register of Wills, indicted for subornation of perjury, who demurred to the indictment on the ground that the prosecution was not begun in time to save it to the effect of the statute of limitations, Judge Paxson this morning gave a decision confirming this point, and quashing the indictments. The opinion, which is very able and interesting, is as follows: cution was not begun in time to save it from

Three bills of indictment were found by the Grand Jury at the March term of the Court against the above defendant, charging bim with subornation of perjury. To these bills he has interposed the statute of limitations by way of demurrer and motion to quash.

It was formerly supposed that in order to obtain the benefit of the statute it was necessary to plead it. The law was so held in Commonwealth vs. Butchinson, 2 Parsons, 453. But this case has been overruled, and a contrary doctrine was laid down in Com. vs. Ruffact. 4 Casey, 259. In the latter case it was held that the defendant may take advantage of the statute without pleading it. Mr. Wharton, in his exceellent "Treatise on Jrnminal Law," vol. i, 546, says.—The general rule is that advantage may be taken of the statute on the general issue, or when it appears on record by motion in arrest of judgment or a motion ta quash." To the same point is Commonwealth vs. Hass, 7 P. F. S. 448, when the indictment was quashed because it appeared upon its face that the monwealth vs. Bass, 7 P. F. S., 443, when the indictment was quashed because it appeared upon its face that the offense charged had been committed more than two years prior to the finding of the bill.

In the cases under consideration the bills charge the offense to have been committed on the 10th day of January, A. D. 1859, and the said bills were found on the 21st day of March, A. D. 1871, or more than two years thereafter.

ary, A. D. 1858, and the said bits were found on the sixt day of March, A. D. 1871, or more than two years thereafter.

In Commonwealth vs. Nass, above cited, it was held that the limitation presented by the 77th Section of Act of March 31, 1880 (criminal procedure), is to be computed from the time a true bill is found, and not from the time of the commencement of the prosecution. The said section provides that "all indictments and prosecutions for other felonies, not named or excepted heretofore in this section, and for all misdemeanors, perjury excepted, shall be brought or exhibited within two years after such felony or misdemeanor shall have been committed."

It was urged for the Commonwealth that the 12th section of the code defining the offense of perjury has abolished all practical deference between perjury and subornation of perjury, and that by reason thereof the latter offense is also excepted by the statute of limitations. It is difficult to see the force of this reasoning. It is true that both offenses are punished alike, but this is the case with many other offenses. Perjury at common law is defined to be a crime committed when a lawful oath is administered in some judicial proceeding to a person who swears wilfully, absolutely, and falsely in a matter material to the issue or point in question. Bubornation, of perjury is the offense of procuring another to take such a false oath as constitutes perjury in the principal—4 Black, Com. 188. The defendant is charged with the latter effense, and for that the defendant was a ton a such a succession of the statutory limitation is two years.

principal—4 Black, Com. 128. The defendant is charged with the latter effense, and for that the statutory limitation is two years.

It has also been suggested that the defendant was a member of the Legislature, and by the Constitution privileged from arrest for all offenses except felony and breach of the peace until the 22d of April, 1869, when that body adjourned. If this ware relied upon to stop the running of the statute it should have been averred in the bill. But if it had been so averred it would not have availed under the authority of Grabam vs. the Com. 1 P. F. S. 255, when it was held that the "provise was meant for persons escaping and absenting themselves to avoid punishment until lapse of time might enable them to return with impusity." In this case it is not protended that the defendant has not been within the jurisdiction of this Court, and liable to avrest, during nearly the whole of the statutory period, and that a prosecution might have been commenced within the indictment shows upon its face that the offense charged was committed, if committed at all, more than two years prior to the finding of the bill; and there are no avernments in said bill of any facts which bring the case within the exceptions specified in the statute. In such cases the law interposes its shield for the protection of the defendant. This is too well settled to be questioned.

SPECUAL MCC. I. C. S.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages. NOTICE.—THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF this District will be closed on MONDAY, 15th instant, on account of the Peace Demonstration by the Germans.

H. W. HALLIWELL,

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS AND SHOES, A ready fit may be obtained at all times. BARTLETT, No. 33 South SIXTH Street, above

# FINE STATIONERY

Card Engraving. DREKA,

No. 1033 CHESNUT STREET,

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT I HAVE applied by petition to the Jadges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of Philadelphia, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and the said Court has appointed MONDAY, the 29th day of May, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the Court of Common Pleas Room, to hear me and my creditors.

PEREGRINS F. COOPER, Photographer, 5 13 stath 6t\*

No. 2204 CHESNUT Street.

## SYRUP.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

PULMONIO SYRUP.

DR. SCHENCK'S

DR. SCHENCK'S PULMON10

### DR. SCHENCH'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

This great medicine cured Dr. J. H. Schenck, the proprietor, of pulmonary consumption, when it had assumed its most formidable aspect, and when speedy death appeared to be inevitable. His physicians pronounced his case incurable, when he commenced the use of this simple but powerful remedy. His health was restored in a very short time, and no return of the disease has been apprehended, for all the symptoms quickly disappeared, and his present weight is more than two hundred pounds. Dr. Schenck has been equally successful in the treatment of others similarly affected. Since his recovery he has devoted his attention exclusively to the cure of consumption and the diseases which are usually complicated with it, and the cures effected by his medicines have been very numerous and truly wonderful. The Syrup is a safe remedy. It contains no mineral poison and no violent drug of any kind; hence it cannot possibly injure the system. Its healing effects on the lungs are most remarkable; it permeates those organs and carries its salutary influences to every part; it soothes the inflamed surface of the bronchial tubes; it promotes expectoration, and thus enables the system to throw off the disease. In short, it is the true remedy and the only one for the most fatal of all maladies, as many persons of the highest respectability who have experienced its benefits can testify. Numerous certificates to this effect, and full directions in English, French, Spanish, and German, accompany each bottle. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his Princi-

pal Office, No. 15 N. Sixth street, corner of Commerce street, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic, each \$1.50 per bottle, or \$7.50 per half dozen. Mandrake Pills, 25 cents a box, For sale by all druggists and dealers.

DR. SCHENOK'S SEAWEED TONIO | DR. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS

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## DR. SCHENCH'S SEAWEDD TONIC.

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DR. SCHENCK'S

This medicine, invented and preparred by Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, is proved to be the best remedy for dyspepsia, and all disorders of the digestive organs, that has ever been offered to the public. The great success and popularity of Dr. Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup are sufficient to recommend this Tonic to public favor and confidence. It was originally designed to be used in connection with the Pulmonic Syrup in the treatment of consumption, but experience proves that it is adapted to all cases of indigestion and debility. The Seaweed Tonic possesses all the strengthening properties of iodide of iron, iodine, or iodide of potassium. It is also similar in nature to the gastric juice, the fluid which nature provides to carry on the process of digestion, and when that fluid is deficient, the l'onic supplies its place. It is the only medicine which can answer this purpose, and, consequently, it is the only medicine which can cure dyspepsia. Other preparations, however they may seem to afford temporary relief, never fail to aggravate the disease. This must necessarily be the case when corrosive acids and minerals are used to cure indigestion; and such are the remedies which physicians generally prescribe for that object. The Beaweed Tonic contains no such injurious drugs. It is distilled from a vegetable substance, which is produced in great abundance on the seashore, the mode of distiliation being similar to that which is used in the manufacture of Jamaica spirits. This Tonic never disagrees with the most delicate stomach. In the early stage of consumption this medicine is generally of great utility, as consumption often begins with disorder of the stomach and general debility, for which Schenck's Seaweed Tonic is a certain remedy. Dr. Schenck is professionally at his princi-

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# THE MANDRAKE PILLS

are composed entirely of roots and herbs, obtained from the great storehouse of Nature, and their salutary effects will appear as soon as the medicine is brought to the test

of a fair experiment. SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS do not produce any nausea or sickness of the stomach; but when given for Dyspepsia, it may be proper to use them in connection with SCHENCK'S SEAWEED TONIC. By this judicious treatment, the digestive faculties are speedily restored to their full vigor, and

the worst eases of indigestion may be cured. When we reflect that the liver is the largest internal organ of the body; that to it is assigned the important duty of filtering the blood and preparing the bile; that it is subject to many disorders, and that when it is diseased, or inactive, the whole body suffers sympathetically, it is not surprising that [a medicine which can restore the healthy operations of the liver should produce wonderful changes in general health, and effect cures which may appear to be almost miraculous. Headache of long continuance, severe pains in the side, breast, and shoulders, aching of the limbs, a feeling of general weakness, and weariness, and other alarming and distressing symptoms, indicative of imperfect or diserdered action of the liver, are speedily removed by the use of SCHENCK'S MAN-

Costiveness, piles, bitter or sour eructstions, and that indescribable feeling of oppression, mental anxiety, languor, lethargy, and depression of spirits, which unfit a manfor the management of business and the enjoyment of life, are relieved by the

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